

# NASA TECH BRIEF



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## Deep Gamma Ray Penetration in Thick Shields

The results of an analytical study show that the successful application of the Monte Carlo method to problems involving the deep penetration of radiation requires the specification of an appropriate importance function and sampling scheme. Such a function (the  $V^\circ$  importance function), based on the first term of the series solution of the value function equation, has been formulated. For the case of 1 Mev gamma rays incident normally on thick homogeneous slabs of lead and water, use of the  $V^\circ$  importance function provides considerable improvement over the conventional exponential transform method, in which only the spatial dependence of the value-function is considered. For the same computation times, the variance of the dose buildup factor for slabs having a 21-mean-free-path thickness was reduced by a factor of approximately 125 for a lead medium and approximately 50 for a water medium. For the particular source-geometry configuration studied, the improve-

ment was contributed approximately equally by the spatial and polar angle biasing; essentially no improvement was provided by the azimuthal angle biasing.

### Note:

Complete details of this study may be obtained from:

Technology Utilization Officer  
Marshall Space Flight Center  
Huntsville, Alabama 35812  
Reference: B68-10143

### Patent status:

No patent action is contemplated by NASA.

Source: T. W. Armstrong and P. N. Stevens  
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Category 02



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Abstract: This brief describes a new method for the rapid determination of the concentration of a substance in a liquid sample. The method involves the use of a specially designed cell and a light source. The concentration of the substance is determined by measuring the intensity of the light transmitted through the cell. The method is simple, rapid, and accurate, and can be used for a wide range of substances.

Keywords: rapid determination, concentration, liquid sample, light source, intensity, transmission, cell, substance.

